WASHINGTON.

Touching Manifestation of Regard for One's Own Household.

IMMUNITY EXTENDED TO COLLECTOR CASEY

Recretary Robeson in Response to the Charges and Insinuations Against Him.

The Slow Length of the Jurisdiction Question.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

COURAGEMENT OF WITNESSES-REFUSAL TO ORANT IMMUNITY IN THE CASE OF THE WIT-MESS SEELYE-COLLECTOR CASEY SAVED FROM

A man who does not take care of his own house s worse than a heathen, and it would be shameful if the President of a Christian country should stand in that category. The House of Representatives has apom House and other Louisiana matters, and this corruption in the Custom House. One of the wit-senses (Soclye) declines to give further evidence, on the ground that if he does he must criminate himself, and the chairman of the committee was instructed to sak the Attorney General to promise him immunity from prosecution if, at the conclusion of his testimony, it shall appear that he is entitled to the same. In his application to the Attorney General Mr. Gibson, the chairman of the committee, recites that Seelye is now an employé in the New York Custom House; that he several years a special agent of the Post Office eartment in Louisiana and a deputy United States shal in that State, and that the questions he demarkani in that state, and that the questions are to slines to answer without a promise of im-munity relate to fraudulent payrolls in the New Orleans Custom House, to the robbery of the United States mails and the cutting of telegraph wires. Mr. Gibson adds in this official letter that ye is the only witness from whom the testimony can be got and that he has declared, under oath, that be has been offered bribes not to appear as a witness and that he has also been threatened with prosecutions in the event that he should do so. For these reasons munity to the witness, upon the condition that when he has testified it shall appear that his evidence is so important and valuable as to warrant it. To this moderate request the following answer was made

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, May 23, 1876. Hon. R. L. Girson, Chairman, &c., House of Repr

sentatives:—
Sin-Your request in relation to immunity to Mr.
Seelye was before the President and Cabinet to-day.
The President had been notified that several members of your committee are not in favor of the immunity.
It is not deemed best to grant it. Yours respectfully,
EDWARDS PIERREPONT, Attorney General.

The President's brother-law, General Casey, is Col-lector of Customs at New Orleans. It is the manage-ment of the Custom House which he controls which the committee is appointed by the House to investi-gate; so once more, as in the cese of General Babcock, there is what Judgo Black called "discouragement of witnesses." To the average mind it would seem that, er the peculiar circumstances, nothing would with old the President from doing whatever he could to facilitate the committee's work, but Mr. Casey's case foca not apparently admit of the exercise of delicate

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, May 23, 1876. SECRETARY BORRSON ON THE CHARGES AND IN-SINUATIONS AGAINST HIM-A LETTER TO THE AFFAIRS DEMANDING A HEARING.

Secretary of the Navy says that he can explain all the transactions which have a bad look in the testi-mony of the Navy Committee, and he has sent the fol-lowing letter to the Chairman of the Naval Committee

NAVY DEPARTMENT, May 23, 1876.

Hon. W. C. WHITTHORNE, Chairman Committee on Naval Affairs, House of Representatives:—
Size—For more than three months the Committee on Naval Affairs of the House of Representatives has been breestigating the Navy Department and naval establishment. To thus investigation, conducted in various and instant parts of the country and extending over the

whole time of the present administration and into line details of all its transactions, every person supposed to have any complaint against the depart-ment has been publicly invited. The examinations have been conducted in secret session, without notice to and, of course, without opportunity for cross-izamination, explanation or suggestion by any person

ramination, explanation or suggestion by any personsonplained of.

During all this time, in the absence of any specific sharge made against either myself or any officer of the flarge made against either myself or any officer of the state o

THE WINSLOW EXTRADITION CASE—THE ULTI-MATUM OF SECRETARY FISH TO THE RRITISH

The reply of Earl Derby to the note of Mr. Fish on the subject of the delay in the extradition of Winslow has been carefully answered in turn by Mr. Fish, whose official note conveying his rejoinder will probably go by the European mail steamer leaving New York next isy or next Saturday. As long as Winslow i sed from custody no overt act will have been committed justifying an appear of the subtraction Treaty abrogated. It is quite cortain, however, Mr. Fish's note, now receiving its finishing

OF THE PROLONGED DISCUSSION-THE SUB-

The result of the denate on the question of jurisdiction in the Belknap case in the Senate is growing more soubtful each day it is protracted. For a long time this evening, owing to the chamber having been emptied several times on account of an apparent want of interest in the debate, necessitating a call of the at an early date. This, however, has not been verified. It is reported that Senator Christiancy is preparing another speech, and other Senators are also going to

speak.

Senator Logan occupied the whole day finishing the address begun yesterday, and his friends were severe in their conjectures as to what made several of the leading Senators absent themselves from the chamber while he was speaking. The Senators have grown tired of the prolonged debate, and want to vote on it. This they will reach by Saturday at farthest.

The whole subject is acknowledged now to have assumed a largely political aspect.

THE BLAINE SCANDAL-A LONG DESIRED WIT-NESS APPEARS AT LAST-HIS STATEMENT ON THE SUBJECT OF THE LITTLE ROCK BAILROAD

neight so industriously for the purpose of clearing up a charge that ex Speaker Blaine had been the recipient through him (Robinson) of some \$20,000 in bonds of

the Little Reck Railroad, has arrived in Washington and will be heard by the Judiciary Committee to morrow. He was interviewed to night at his hotel by the he was representative as to what the nature of his testimony would be, and he said, in answer to a specific inquiry, that he know no more about the alleged delivery, of bonds to Mr. Blaino "than the man in the moon." He went on to explain the matter of his connection with the story

a follows:-
He bad been at Boston and intending to come to He had been at Boston and intending to come to Washington, learning which, Caldwell, the contractor of the Little Rock Railroad, gave him a package to take to Mr. Blaine. The package was about two feet in length and in the shape of a roll two inches thick. He took it to the House of Representatives, sent in his card and Mr Blaine came out to the Speaker's room. He gave him the roll and was invited in upon the floor by Mr. Blaine, who resumed his seat and care-essly threw the roll on an adjoining chair. This was all there was of the bond delivery. But

bere Robinson admitted, and he said at the same time he greatly regretted, having said in a careless way to some friends, at his bouse in Little Rock, something about bonds and the occurrence in the Speaker's room, which had been repeated, and thus occasioned all this trouble to himself and Mr. Blaine. He would not have been called away from his home and brought here as a witness for \$1,000. He never thought that the story would be repeated, and be affirmed that there was no foundation for the scandal which had been raised

THE EMMA MINE INVESTIGATION-THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE TO BE MADE ON THURS-

The Committee on Foreign Affairs, having asked and been accorded a special time for the reception of the report on General Schonck's case, namely, next Thurs-day, after morning hour, they found themselves under necossity of expediting their communication h General Schenck on the subject of Cheesebrough letter, and that epistle was therefore telegraphed in full to him at Dayton, Ohio, this morning. His answer, by mail or talegraph, will get back here in time to allow of a com. England, and the report and accompanying documents will, consequently, be laid before the House on Thurs-

perfected, with the exception of a few sentences which are in suspense as to their final phraseology, and will be signed by all the members of the Committee on sent the report and accompany its presentation with an

THE INTERNAL REVENUE-BEPRESENTATIVES OF VARIOUS ORGANIZATIONS BEFORE THE COM-MITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS-DECREASE OF REVENUE UNDER EXISTING RATES OF TAXA-TION-NECESSITY FOR DEFINITE LEGISLA-

internal revenue subject and considered especially the spirit tax and the official organization of the internal revenue force. The committee heard the views of the New York Produce Exchange, the Wine and Spirit Trades Society and the Morchants' Exchange of St. Louis in reference to the five propositions before it— the Meade bill, the New York Produce Exchange missioner Pratt's bill. Colonel Tracy, of New York, made an argument designed to show the necessity of immediate action, and comparing the different propositions before the committee, all of which have some not increased; that extensive frauds still prevail in all sections, and that the present system of collection renment will this year, derive less revenue from
the ninety cent tax than was collected in
1870 under the fifty cent rate, which, with
distillers' special taxes, then yielded \$55,000,000
against a possible maximum of \$50,000,000 this year,
the ninety cent gailon tax having paid only \$38,000,000
up to April I, and the last quarter of the fiscal year peing the least productive. Figures were productive that at a fifty cent tax the unlicensed would have a margin of only ten cents per gallon, while at ninety cents, in the same ratio, his margin is

fifty cents per gallon.

Condicting decisions of various United States judges recontly rendered were expired, especially those of Judge Giles, of Maryland, and Judge Blatchford, of New York, one deciding that the innecent purchaser of government stamped goods should be protected in his property and the other exactly the reverse, and the property and the observations to settle such questions was strongly arged. The pressure for some action is very strong. The petitioners for the Meade bill number about 1,000 strong. The committee will next week report an internal revenue bill, which will probably THE ADJOURNMENT PROBLEM-HOW TO TIDE

OVER THE CONVENTIONS AND THE FOURTH OF JULY HOLIDAY.

The question of a recess of Congress to allow the numbers to attend the national conventions has been unnecessarily complicated with the facts of the Cincin-nati Convention. In the first place republican delo-gates in Congress are not very many, and these would readily be granted leave of absence for say the five days from June 13 to June 18. In the second place Cincinnati is only twenty hours' ride from Washington. By eliminating this difficulty the House could arrange for eliminating this difficulty the House could arrange for either a final adjournment by the 25th of June or a re-cess from that day to the 6th of July. The trouble has been that Congress, in planning for its future, has been endeavoring to span the subject of final adjournment with the Cincinnati Convention, the St. Louis Conven-tion and the Fourth of July holiday. The above plan has been submitted as removing every objection to an early solution of the problem.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, May 23, 1876. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON DISTRICT AF-PAIRS-LEGAL PROCEEDINGS ADVISED AGAINST

The report of the Committee on the District of The report of the Committee on the District of Columbia, charged with an investigation into the affairs of the District, has been prepared, so far as a portion of the committee is concerned, by Chairman Buckeer. It specifically charges the Commissioners with violations of law in the expenditures of money, by which \$3,091,046 13 has been added to the debt of the District, not only without their powers, as shown by their own report of December, 1874. It also severely criticises the action of the Board of Health, and closes with a resolution that the Attorney General of the United States be directed to cause proceedings at law to be instituted against William Donnison, John H. Ketcham and Seth L. Phelps, on their several bonds, as Commissioners of the Dis-trict of Columbia, for malfeasance and unfaithfulness in the discharge of their duties as said Commissioners.

THE LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATION BILL BEFORE THE SENATE

The Senate Committee on Appropriations to-day considered the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, and neted on the portions which relate to the Senate and House of Representatives.

The committee will pass upon the remaining items of the bill separately and with regard to the individual merits of the various items of reduction in salaries and clerical force proposed by the House, but will refuse concurrence in any reduction of salaries fixed by law unless the appropriate committee of the Senate charged with the subject affected shall recommend concurrence. The committee takes the general ground that their duty is confined to reporting appropriations in accordance with the excetting law, and that new legislation, if engratted at all upon an appropriation bill, should be the result of deliberate special examination by the respective committees of Congress which are constituted with reference to the questions involved.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

At a meeting of Company F, Seventh Regiment, N.G. S.N.Y., held at the armory last evening, Colonel Clark presiding, an election took place to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Captain E. O. Bird, resulting in the choice of First Lieutenant H. B. Turner for Unitain, Second Lieutenant George W. Rand for First Lieutenant, and First Sorgeant David Appleton for Second Lieutenant. The newly elected officers gave an unfertainment to the members of the company at Delmonico's, which was greatly enjoyed by all present.

VICTORIA REGINA.

VIRGINIAN CELEBRATION OF THE BOYAL BIRTHDAY-ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING BRITISH SETTLERS AND CITIZENS PETERSBURG-ADDRESS OF CONGRATULATION SENT TO LORD DERBY.

Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith and Em press of India, is a popular personage in Old Virginia
The native Virginians, after a century of independence, preserve many ancient cus-toms and forms of speech derived from the old country. They are still essentially English in thought, feeling and sympathy, and the majority of the educated classes look upon the British government as the true model of all good governments. There has always been a close bond of union between Old England and Old Virginia. Spenser, in his "Facrie Queene," addressed Queen Elizabeth as "Empresse" of Virginia, among other realms, and Charles IL was styled "King of England, Ireland, Scotland, France and Virginia." This was, indeed, the only one of the American colonies which can be said to have ever had a king of its own or been ric cavaliors of Virginia were republicans in name and theory, but aristocrats and royalists in fact and prac-tice. They blamed King George for forcing them to rovolt, but they loved him none the less, and jealously preserved their own prerogatives as lords of the so

The short lived Confederacy brought many changes, but it did not alter the love Virginians bore to Eng-land. Then after the war there came to Virginia a crowd of English gentlemen, who bought estates, founded colonies, built churches and generally made themselves at home. We have now thousands of such British settlers scattered all over the State, wh agree in sentiment with Virginians far better mostly men of education and refine moderate fortune and conservative ideas, and the apparently choose Virginia to locate in, because in this State they never hear England spoken of with disre-spect or England's royal family succred at.

British settlers to celebrate the birthday of Queen Vic toria with great magnificence Feles, banquets, ball regnant of the British Empire, and the leading statesmen of the South have cordially given their couptenance and support to the festivities. This year the annual British celebration was fixed to take place in Petersburg, a city which was the theatre of the hottest conflicts during the "late unpleasantness." There are many scenes of interest around this "cockade city," so denominated from an incident which occurred during the Mexican war in relation to the "cockades" of the Petersburg volunteers. Old Blandford church, a mile from town, is an ivy-covered ruin of colonial days, second only in interest to the cavité of St. Augustine, in Florida. The celebrated "crater" is only two miles away, and localities famous during the war abound in every direction.

'The British Association of Virginia fixed on Petersburg for the British celebration of 1876 in response to a special invitation from the Mayor of the city and numerous prominent citizens, and the arrangements have been gotten up by a mixed committee of citizens and settlers, comprising the most solid and substantial of the inhabitants.

The Committee of Invitation issued the following address a fortnight ago:—
To fire British Settlers of Virginia and De British Resiners in Orinen Natares.—
The undersigned, representing the citizens of Petersburg, and the organisation of British actilers, formed for the pur-

s IX OFFIEE STATES — indersigned, representing the citizens of Petersburg, organization of British authors, formed for the pur-arranging for a grand celebration of Queen Victoria's y, in our city, on May 24, 1876, hereby extend a con-fliction to the British actions throughout the State, British residents in other States, to participate in

togother the citizens of the United States and the British people.

Signed at Petersburg, Va., this 11th day of May, 1876.

W.F. C. OREGORN, Mayor of Petersburg.
D. B. TENNANT, President of the Celebration.

The British settlers are now arriving by every train, and the scene is one that could not be equalled anywhere else outside of Enginne. Along the streets we see burly specimens of the fox hunting squire, the magisterial country gentleman, the city merchant, the farmer, the cockney and a hundred other variety of British character. Quite a number of charming ladies are also among the arrivals. To-night there is to be a welcome meeting and to-morrow a grand banquet. "Vivat Region" will be shouted with all the power of British lungs, and champagee will flow in a continuous stream down British throats to the glery of Her Imperial and Royal Majesty.

The welcome meeting to British settlers to-night was of a most enthusiastic character, D. B. Tennant, a wealthy merchant, presided, and eloquent addresses were delivered by Hon. W. F. C. Gregory, Mayor of Petersburg: the Rev. Glice B. Cooke (Episconal): the

wealthy merchant, presided, and eloquent addresses were delivered by Hon. W. F. C. Gregory, Mayor of Petersburg; the Rev. Glies B. Cooke (Episcopal); the Rev. John Bayley (Methodist); Dr. Whitehead and others. Responses on behalf of the British Association of Virginia were made by Mosara. Charles Bugg, President of the English and American Bank, Farmville; Henry Jacob, E. Allan and others.

Major Gregory, in his speech referring to Americans and Englishmen, said, "We are all British." His Honor said this celebration was "a glorious event in the Centennial year."

On motion of the Chair the following message to the Earl of Derby for presentation to Queén Victoria was adopted.

Earl of Derby for presentation to Queen Victoria was adopted.

To THE RARL OF DERBY, FOREIGN OFFICE, LONDON:—
In the centennial year of Annetican Independence, the metics citizens and British coloniate of Virginia, assembled at a grand banquet in Federaburg, unite to congratulate Queen Victoria on her birthday. The centary which opened with the clamor of war choses smill festivities of nonce, Virginia consummated the Herbutton, and now Great British has crowned the Herbutton, and now Great British has crowned Regions.

American Herbutton, and now Great British has crowned the Regions, with hearty cutturing may Federaburg.

D. B. TENNANT, President of British Celebration.

The banquet to-morrow will be on an unprecedented scale of magnificence. Letters of sympathy have been received from the Governor General of Canada, the British Ambassador at Washington, Consul General Archibald, Governor Kemper and other eminent personages.

sonages.

Stilsh flacs are flying, and there is general enthusiasin. It is hoped that Lord Derby's reply may be received before the banquet.

SUNDAY SCHOOL PARADE.

The annual parade of the Sunday school children of The annual parade of the Sunday school children of Brooklyn will take place to-day. The signal for preparation will be given, should the weather prove favorable, at eleven o'clock, when the bell in the City Hall tower and on the Prospect Park Observatory will be rung liy one o'clock the little ones will assemble in their respective school rooms, and thence they will proceed, at two o'clock, to their respective central churches, where the divisions will be formed in line. The 50,000 scholars and teachers will be formed in seven divisions. The parade promises to be one of the linest ever hold.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S BIRTHDAY.

To-day being the fifty-seventh anniversary of the birth of Queen Victoria, the office of the British Con-sul and the British shipping in the harbor will be decorated with the national flags in honor of the event. There will be a grand colebration of the event at Petersburg, Va.

MASS MEETINGS WANTED.

The time has now arrived for the public to demand rapid transit. Mass meetings should be called at the Battery, City Hall Park, Washington, Union, Madison, Tompkins, Reservoir, Broadway, Thirty-third and Thirty-eighth street squares, on Saturday, May 27, at live o'clock P. M., a committee of twenty to be appointed for each park, and fornished with tables, stationery, &c., to receive signatures of all citizens who demand rapid transit. One hundred thousand signatures could be obtained in two hours; the same to be presented to the judges of the courts. A committee for Broadway and Thirty-third street park are ready for action. With the Herald, the "right arm" of rapid transit, take the matter in hand and thereby Insure

NINTH REGIMENT.

This regiment will parade in full dress uniform Satorday, May 27, for review on the Plaza, Union square, by the brigade commander. The review will take place at bull-past four P. M.

LAYING OF A CORNER STONE

On Saturday, 27th inst., at half-past three o'clock P. M., the corner stone of the Central Presbyterian church, Fitty-seventh street, between Broadway and Seventh avenue, will be laid. The Rev. Dra. John Hall, Armitage, Stephen Tyng, Jr., and others will take part in the services. It will be remembered that this is the church cuitice removed from the corner of Fifth avenue and Nineteenth street and now being re-created at this point.

Increased Attendance in the Grounds and Buildings Yesterday.

MEETING OF THE JUDGES.

The Celebration of Queen Victoria's Birthday.

GOSSIP AND HINTS ABOUT THE FAIR

The cool, delightful weather of to day attracted to the Centennial grounds another large throng of visitors tation of Philadelphians. The preponderance of lady visitors has, from the first, been very marked, and yesterday it seemed as though every gentleman entered the international city had brought with him all the lemale relatives and triends he could discover where; some in calicoes, some in silks and some in velvet, and the effect of the bright colors and rich fabrics of feminine attire flitting hither and thither in every sisle of the spacious structures, and picted either with brush or pen. As on the previous evidently frightened by the exaggerated and erroneou reports of high prices at the restaurants, brought their dinners with them, and between the hours of one and three o'clock the Ravine was again enlivened by numberiess little picnic parties. Of the thousands who yesterday entered the gates for the first time, it was very apparent that only a fraction of the whole succeeded in getting beond the marvellous displays of art and industry ex ibited in the main building and Memorial Hall. The machinery department succeeded in gaining its over-age quota of visitors. The attendance at Agricultural Hall, however, was much larger than on any of the this section of the World's Fair are becoming better understood it is probable that this attendance will show a daily increase. The Woman's Pavilion was well filled during the day, but most of those present were ladies who had to its consummation. As the weather was exception ally cool for this season, and consequently pleasant and exhibitarating, the rolling chairs were much less liberally patronized, and the narrow gauge railway carried fewer passengers. Neither of these means of transportation, however, were quite forgotten, and during the afternoon when the sun's rays became mewhat more potent, both did a fair business. Soveral of the foreign commissioners having suggested sundry modifications of the rules for the governmen Committee of the Commission at their session yester-day afternoon gave the matter a careful consideration. med to them that the suggestions were partly due to misapprehension, and they returned answer that the system agreed upon having been adopted by the Centennial Commission after a long and thoughten examination, they failed to see any sufficient reason to

a change.

HIRTHDAY OF THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

In honor of the birthday of Her Majesty of Great
Britain and Ireland Professor Widdows will, immediately after the opening piece of the programme tomorrow afternoon at five o'clock, give the English
antional salute. The remainder of the programme, arranged expressly for the McShane Centennial chimes,
will be as follows:—

1. The Oxford Chimes. 2. Norwegian National Hymn. i. Norwegian National Hymn.
i. The Centannial Ode.
j. Quand il Destine (La Fille du Regiment).
i. M'Appri.
i. Nandiscobn's Wadding March.

The day will be appropriately observed by the members of the British Commission. A banquet will take place at St. George's Hall and the buildings of Great Britain and her colonies on the Centennial grounds will be appropriately decorated in bonor of the event.

THE STATE BUILDINGS.

Of the State buildings, where the greatest activity is displayed in pushing work to a conclusion, the Pennsylvania building presents a comparatively finished appearance. The Governor's rooms have been uphoistered and carpeted, and the carpenter expects to have the building in readiness for the reception of guests this morning, when a visit of inspection will be maile by members of the State Centennial Board and Joint Logislative Committee.

The display in the Colorado wing of the Kansas

merchants of Chicago as their contribution to the Exhibition.

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

In regard to unfounded appreheusions of malaria, choicra or other contagious diseases likely to be disseminated by the congregation of large multitudes of people on the grounds, the physicians of the medical department state that the arrangements of that department have been so well perfected and systematized that efficient remedies can be made instantly available for any emergency. The building of this department, located upon the avenue immediately in the rear and to the east of the judge's pavilon, will to-morrow display the medical flag consisting of a Greek cross in red with a white back ground. The treatment at the institution is gratuitous in all cases.

sisting of a Greek cross in red with a white back ground. The treatment at the institution is gratuitous in all cases.

An exceptionally bright day, the most favorable the Exposition has yet been grunted, filled the grounds to-day with a tright and an mated crowd that added to the effect of nature's smiling aspect, and produced a recenc that has not been equalled since the opening. The turn stiles are in better condition now, and their record may be regarded as comparatively reliable. The fitures they amounce for yesterday are:—Exhibitors admitted, 7,925; complimentary admissions, 540; cash admissions, 12,396; total, 29,564—a fair exhibit, but which has certainly been at least doubled today. The cash receipts are put at \$6,198, which is not a satisfactory showing, and every such record is the strongest of arguments for the opening of the gates on Sunday as the only means of making up the inevitable deficiency of the average run of the Exhibition.

To-merrow the list of judges will be announced, and General Hawley has issued an announcement to-day that all the judges of exhibition will meet to-morrow for organization in the Judges' Pavilion at welve e'clock M. The United States Commissioners will assemble at thereoms of the President of the Commissioners in the Pavilion between eleven A. M. and twelve M. At welve M. the Commissioners will proceed to the half. The judges will be conducted thisther and the President and Director General will open the proceedings with brief addresses of welcome. Comparison of the exhibition will at once be commenced, and there is enough material to keep the gentlemen basily employed to do justice to the subject for the full term of period of service.

Workmen have been busily engeged in the ball all

grounds.
Schor Enrique Arantave, Inspector General of Telegraphs at Havana, has been appointed by the King President of the Commission of Ultramar at the Philadelphia Exhibition.

PAILURE OF THE EXPOSITION. [From the Philadelphia Item.]

The papers generally predict the failure of the Expo-sition unless a wise and resolute man is immediately

The New York Herald says that what, in its incer tion, in the energy of its projectors and the enthusiasm of the good people of Philadelphia, was to be an exposi-tion worthy of the Republic and worthy of the centen-nial existence, is becoming little more than a country

We agree with all that our correspondent says of the hospitality of Philadeipha, of the desire of its people to make all welcome who come, of their pride in this Exhibition and in their efforts for its success. Hust now is the time to insure success. We see the mistake of having opened an international exposition in any city but New York. Such an undertaking required the metropolis to give it success and men with metropolitan ideas to handle it. As it is it needs a head. Unless some strong sale man takes hold of it and roots out abuses; unless the national and international character of the fair is appreciated and respected, the Centennial Exposition of our national greatness will become a Centennial Exposition of national meanness and folly.

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DISCUSSION ON THE HOME MISSION WORK OF THE CHURCH PROTESTS AGAINST ENTERING THE SOUTH-IDOLATRY IN NEW MEXICO-SPIRITUAL DESTITUTION.

After the devotional exercises yesterday morning and the approval of the minutes, Dr. Morris reported on an overture from the Synod of Philadelphia asking for the appointment of a day of thanksgiving through-out the whole Church, but the last Assembly had already appointed the first Sabbath in July for such ser ready appointed the first canonic in vary to said service, and this one was not necessary. An overture on Romish baptism was made the second order for tomorrow, whom Dr. Breckenridge will speak on the

Last year the Assembly appointed a committee of five laymen to inquire into the benevolent operations of the Church and see where any moneys can be saved. Judge Williams, of the Superior Court of Pennsyl vania, reported on this matter, transferring the duties of secretary, treasurer and clerk of the Board of Church Erection to the Home Mission Board. By this transfer a large sum will be saved Board of Church Erection will have stantially the same duties to perform as they have now. The amount of the permanent fund is \$126,074; the disbursements of 1874 amounted to \$69,200, to distribute which cost \$9,835, or about fourteen per cont. The next year the distribution of \$50,000 cost \$10,579, or about eighteen per cent of the whole. At the close of the year 1874 this Board had \$57,890 in cash in its

of the year 1874 this Board had \$57,890 in cash in its treasury.

In 1874 the sum thus lying idlowas \$64,000, in 1875 it was \$61,000 and at the end of April, 1876, the sum was \$34,840. The Board's gross receipts last year were \$125,016 42, which with the balance on hand and the permanent iund gives it a total capital of \$275,216 21. The number of churches creeted during the year is 136, located in 29 States and Territories, and under the care of 80 presbyteries, and the amount thus spent was \$70,500. http://inc.churches.com/state/en/2006.

In a spent of the last ecclesiastical year, which have since been finished, added to the foregoing, will make a grand total of 175. And yet there are more than 500 organized societies that have no house of worthing the their own. The Board holds insurance policies on those churches, amounting to \$545,260. During the year 22 churches were destroyed, and many of them had no insurance. Their cost was \$174,500. This Board holus mortgages on this property throughout the land to the extent of \$112,288. The report was adopted.

The order of the day, the report of the Standing

Board house mortgages on this property throughout the land to the extent of \$112,208. The report was adopted.

The order of the day, the report of the Standing Committee on Home Missions, was called, and Dr. Dickey read the report, which showed that the year before the separation of the Old and New schools the number of missionaries was 66, while the salary was only \$150 per year. But since the union of the two bodies, 1870-78, the number of missionaries had increased to 1,088, and the average salary per annum to \$232. This is an increase of seventeenfold of missionaries and thirtyioid salary. The amount raised for this cause last year was \$217,721, a decrease of \$10,092.

Dr. Cyrus Dickson, the Secretary of the Home Mission Board, was then heard on the question. A large map of the United States hung in front of the organ, and Dr. Dickson made this to a great extent the text and basis of his address. The Doctor gave a brief skotch of geographical and ecclesiastical history, not merely of this country and the Preebyterian Church, but of the world and Christianity. He kept the house in a roar of laughtor almost from the beginning to the end of his remarks as he endeavored to show how the discovery of America by Columbus was related very clearly and directly with home missions. The little bird that perched on Columbus' ship in that early October day of 1492 and which lumbus was related very clearly and directly with home missions. The little burt that perched on Columbus' ship in that early October day of 1492 and which led the discoverers to New Spain instead of to Florida, the Doctor showed, had saved this northern continent from the present political and religious fate of Mexico and South America and has given to Presbyter anism and Protestantism the work of converting this great continent to Christ. The Doctor's address showed also what home missions had done for this country, not only for the West but for the East.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the opening of the afternoon session Dr. Musgrave, the former Secretary of the Home Mission Board, took the floor to speak on this topic. He touched briefly upon the separation of the Northern and Southern Presbyterian Church and protosted against calling the Sascubly the Northern Assembly. It is not sectional, it is national, as their fathers designed that it should become. They might speak of the "Southern" Assembly, for that body is purely sectional. We, he said, have done what we could to bring about union, and now we should wait until the Southern Church shall come to us seeking for union. But until that day comes we are not to stand still. We must go at once into the Southern field and plant churches all over the land. Give me, said the Doctor, \$100,000 and men enough and I will plant a Synod in overy State in the South within eighteen months. This is a part of our mission and our relation to the Southern Church and the people demands that we do this, And we must do it also to save this land from the grasp of the man of sia, the son of perdition. This, too, is the bost way to bring about the fraternal union which we all long for, and which may the good Lord hasten in his time.

Dre. Hendy, of Kentucky; Wills, of Washington, D. C.; Hendrick, of Kentucky; Knox, of the Chemung Presbytery; Rev. Mr. Murkland, of South Carolina, and others, spoke on this question, most of them taking position against this Assembly sending its missionaries into the Southern country. Dr. Hendrick said there are twenty counties in Kentucky where there is neither a Presbyterian church nor a minister of the Church, and that within his own presbytery from six to ten men could be immediately employed. Dr. Knox, looking over the report, and he perceived that the Home Mission Board had already ostablished its missions in seven Southern States and he could not see why the other States should be more sacred than those. But his brethren from Kentucky had just invited them to go into that State, and that is just what this Assembly propos

that is just what this Assembly proposes to do and to do at once. Dr. Fowler could not see by what right or authority

THE SOUTHERS CHURCH

Claimed exclusive jurisdiction over that territory. The Moderator, Dr. Van Dyke, made a few remarks to set the minds of Commissioners right on this point and to call their attention to the devotion of this day to the consideration of the whole home mission field and not to this one phase of it. First the Moderator claimed, that this Church is neither sectional nor national. It is a Church of the Lord Jesus Christ, whose field is the world, and it has a right to go wherever the claims of Christian charity shad call its ministers. They enter this Southern field as they would epter any other field to cultivate it for Christ and for the Church. But they don't go there in any spirit of rivalry or surpration, but as of their right to go anywhere for Christ. And he disclaimed for Dr. Mugrave and for every other member of the Assembly any desire to interiere with the work of their Southern brethren, but merely to go where they are invited and where there is room for them. This discussion arose upon a recommendation in the report that the Board of Home Missions shall make no sectional distinction in its appropriations to mission fields. An application came from Eastern Florida, which led the committee to make this recommendation. Six thousand four hundred and ninety souls have been added to the Church last year through these on missions, searly 1,000 more than the previous year; 210 new Sunday schools were organized, 73 church buildings erected, 110 more helped into boing, 63 churches have become solf-sustaining during the year, and all this much done at a cost of \$443,151. Dr. Kendall, one of the secretaries, and Dr. G. D. Smith, of Sanna Fri, appeke on this subject in favor of occupying the Territory, &c., raiber than enter the South at this time. Dr. Smith exhibited an indian itol worshipped in Santa Fri, appeke on the subject in favor of occupying the Territories of Utah, New Me

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Proclamation of Peace Between Guatemala and Salvador.

The Army of Salvador Surrenders at Discretion.

Rafael Zaldivar Proclaimed President of

The following important cable dispatch has been re-ceived in this city from Panama, by Mr. Bais, Consul at Guatemala and Salvador, which shows that peace has been proclaimed between these two re-publics. The readers of the HERALD will doubtless reember that full details of the said war from the HERALD's special correspondent, at the headquarters of the Guatemalian army, dated Chalchuapa, San Salvador, the 12th of April, were recently published in these columns. Below will also be found the terms of

Guatemala is victorious. The army of Salvador has surrendered at discretion. Valle, late President of Salvador, has embarked for San Francisco. General Santiago Goozalez, Commander-in-Chief of the Salvadorian army, has left for Nicaragus. Doctor Rafael Zaldivar has been proclaimed President of Salvador.

A CONDESSE BERTOR OF THE WAR.

The following is a description of the war, told in the

efest terms. Early this year Leiba was elected President of Honderas, contrary to the wishes of the govern-ment of Gustemala, which accused the Republic of Salvador of using her influence to cause his election. The candidate whom the Guatemalian government wished sented the interference, and complications speedily for lowed. TRYING TO PREVENT WAR.

On the 15th of February a convention of representa-tives of the two Republies was held at Chirigo, on the frontiers of the two Republies, to try and restore friendly relations and prevent the threatened war. The upshot of the convention was that Marco.A Soto (whe as been surnamed the Bismarck of Central Amer Minister of Foreign Relations of Guatemala, and a Hon-durian by birth, was accepted by both sides as the man who should oust Leiba from the Presidential chair of Honduras and fill his place, and both Republics piedged themselves to support him in power. Both sides also agreed to disarm, with the exception of sending 1,000 men each to keep Soto in power. Guatemala sent her 1,000 but being, comparatively speaking, unprotected, soot took to flight and came back to the city of Guatemala. War was declared, or, rather, accepted by Guatemals on the 22d of March against San Salvador, owing to the latter having ignored her treaty stipulations. army of Salvador was about 12,000 and Guatemals 16,000 men. From the first the conflict went against Salon the Pacific coast in Salvador, and likewise the city of San Miguel, thus leaving the capital city of San Sar Salvador at the mercy of the Guatemalians. The dal-vadorians were also defeated at Sant Anna, and a surrender was mevitable.

The following is the order of the Guatemalian gov

wan nother in No. 8.

Guarmana, April 26, 1876.

End of the war. Peace signed at Chalchuapa. By the following telegrams, says the government Bulletin of Guatemala, our readers will see that after various triumphs obtained by our army the enemy has asked for peace, which has been conceded to avoid unnecessary disasters:—

CHALCHUAPA, April 25, 1876.
TO THE MINISTER OF WAR, IN CHARGE OF THE GOVER

To the Minister of War, in Charge of the Government of Salvador:

The following treaty has been celebrated to-day with the commissioners of the government of Salvador:

The undersigned José Valle, J.-cento Castellanos and Encarnacion Mejia, Envoys Extraordinary of the President of the Republic of Salvador, Don Andres Valle, for the first part, and José Maria Lopes Uraga, Genoral of Division and Major General of the Republic of Guatemals, commissioned expressly by the President of this Republic. Don J. Rufino Harrios, destring to put an end to the calamities of the war now prevailing to put an end to the calamities of the war now prevailing bottween both Republic, after examining reciprocally their full powers and flading them is due form, have-spread to deletrate peace under the following condition:

First.—The President of this Republic, Don Andres Valle, will resign his supreme power, and in terms which are expressed below.

Second—General Santiago Gonzalez will immediately resign the position of Vice President of the Republic, likewise his post of Commander general, President Don Andreas Valle, immunity being guaranteed to both in their persons and property.

Third—The forces that occupy the city of Sant Anna will be withdrawn immediately to the city of Sant Anna will be withdrawn immediately to the city of Sant Anna will be withdrawn immediately to the city of one of the 27th of April. All mountions of war that can be

Third—The forces that occupy the city of Sant Anna will be withdrawn immediately to the city of San Salvador, and such evacuation shall take place by noon of the 27th of April. Alt munitions of war that can be transported to San Salvador, will be delivered under inventory to the commander of the forces of Guatemals or his delegates.

Fourth—The city of Sant Anna within a radius of six miles will be occupied by the forces of President Barrios, and during the occupation the civil authorities will continue in the exercise of their functions. General Barrios giving guarantee of protection and anfety to the inhabitants of anti-city. The forces of Guatemals, in the eastern part of this Republic, will occupy the city of San Miguel, with a radius of three miless, offering the same guarantees to the inhabitants of that city. To this effect General Barrios avil send corresponding orders.

Fifth—General Valle will call a meeting of the most nouble persons of the Republic, to be held four days from the present date and assembring at the city of Sant Anna, with the object of electing (in accordance with the views of General Barrios), the persons whom said Valle must resign his supreme power.

Sixth—The persons designated will invite, within tea days, all the inhabitants of the Republic to electing (in accordance with the views of General Barrios have organized their government and issued the decree of assembly of the Legislature, the forces of Guatemals will immediately evacuate the territory of Salvador.

Eighth—General Barrios will make, with the persons appointed by the representative of the Salvadorian government, a final treaty to insure peace between both Republics.

Notation—The present agreement will be ratified immediately by the President of the Republic of Guatemaia and by telegraph within twenty-four hours by the President of San Salvador, and the ratifications shall us exchanged six hours afterward.

In faith of which we sign the present in duplicate.

JOSE VALLE.

JOSE VALLE.

JOSIN DARRIOS.

I ratify the present agreement.

J. RUPINO BARRIOS.

CHALCHUAPA, April 25-4:30 P. M. Appril 25—4:30 F. M.
ADDITIONAL AFFICE.
It is agreed from the moment of the ratification of this agreement transit is open in and out of the Republic.
J. RUFINO BARRIOS.

HOWE & CUSHING'S CIRCUS. Encouraged by their recent success in this city, the above company have returned and located their canwas at the foot of East Houston street, where they will remain during the rest of the week. The house was crowded last night, and the audience well entertained with every variety of gymnastic and acrobatic feats, riding juggling, &c. The card, or rather cards, on the bull are the Grieco-Roman wreating match between Professor Miller and Johnny Dwyer and the boxing between Jem Mace and Joo Goss They divided the honors evenly between them in the form of cheering and applause.

DRAMATIC NOTE.

DRAMATIC NOTE.

This alternoon Miss Fanny Davenport will receive a benefit at the Fifth Avenue Theatra. This admirable actress will make her first appearance as Rosalud is "As You Like It," and will be assisted by Mr. Lawrence Barrett, Mr. William Castle, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. Davidge and Mr. E. L. Davenport, her lather, who will play Jaques, as no other actor can play that difficult and intellectual part. Mr. Davenport's reading of the passage "All the world's a stage" is a marvel of slocution. We trust the lady will give the public a Resalind even better than that of Mrs. Scott-Siddons or of Miss Neilson.

SALE OF PAINTINGS.

A sale begins to-day at noon of a number of Am can and foreign oil paintings and water colors, a rooms of Barker & Banks, Nos. 47 and 49 In street. Several of our leading artists are representation by the latest works from their casels. The will be concluded to morrow.